PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The famous "loop,"

which has caused considerable comment since the beginning of the Sampson - Schley controversy, refers to a movement made by the Brooklyn

during the naval battle at

Santiago. Early in the battle the Brooklyn, which had been steaming towards the Spanish

ships, suddenly changed

her course and steamed some distance away from

them. In executing this movement the Brooklyn came dangerously near to the Texas. There was a

narrow escape from a collision, and it was prevented only by the Texas reversing her engines. The

cause of the movement

was not understood by the captains of the other ships at the time, and has been much discussed

since. It may have been done to avoid a general

mix-up with the Spanish

ships and lighting at too close quarters, or it may have been to get the Brooklyn into better position for effective work later on. At one time Ad-

miral Schley was reported

to have said that he was afraid of being rammed.

and that, following the

department's orders

against unnecessarily

risking any ship, he made the loop. Evidence

brought out during the

present inquiry indicates that the movement may

have been ordered to ex-

tricate the Brooklyn from

what threatened to be a

perilous position, in which she might have been

rammed or sunk by the

Spanish ships. Lieutenant Doyle, who was on board

the Brooklyn at the time.

testified that there was

grave danger of the Spanish ships colliding with ner, and that, in his opin-

the turn of

Brooklyn was all that saved her from impending

disaster. The whole case

will probably be cleared

up when Admiral Schley's witnesses testify. The

only theory that is entire-

vanced by some of

Schley's critics that it

was due to cowardice on

his part. Whatever may

have been his motive in ordering the movement it

was doubtless an honora-

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1901.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE

STRENUOUS EFFORTS TO PREVENT ITS SPREAD IN THIS COUNTRY.

Hitherto the United States Has Eseaped, but There Is No Certainty that Immunity May Continue.

TENS OF MILLIONS OF VICTIMS

APPALLING FATALITY OF THE DIS-EASE IN EUROPE AND ASIA.

Symptoms of the Scourge, Modes of Transmission and Steps That May Be Taken to Guard Against It.

Surgeon General Walter Wyman, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, with headquarters in Washington, is doing his utmost to prevent the dreaded bubonic plague from becoming epidemic in this country, and the fact that this terrible scourge has been kept at bay thus far is doubtless due largely to the rigid enforcement of quarantine regulations and the prompt attention given to cases of the plague as soon as discovered. The United States is enjoying a singular immunity from this devastating scourge, but there is no real certainty that the black death will never sweep away people by the millions, as it has done in times past in Europe and Asia. Even now it is raging in to 2,000 a week, and threatens to again become epidemic over the greater part of that country. Since the winter of 1896-97, when the recent visitation first broke out, it is estimated that over half a million victims have been swept into the grave by the pestilence in India alone. The plague commission is attempting to prevent its extension by improving the sanitary conditions of the people. In China the plague is epidemic in parts of Canton and throughout the province of Kwang-Tung. It is found from Hong-Kong all the way along the West river for four hundred miles. Many villages are practically depopulated. Cape Town, Africa, especially among the native Kaffirs, is a hotbed of "black death." There have been several cases of port. A number were discovered at Australian ports, where vigorous measures disease. With the plague epidemic in forquarantine regulations is at once apparent. These regulations are very inclusive. Among other things they provide that "In a port where plague prevails the vessel should not tie up to the dock. No lines should be passed to the shore that might and cargo should be lightered, the crew not allowed on shore, and personal communication from shore to the vessel shall be under medical supervision." Another precaution is that dogs, cats, monkeys and mice shall not be shipped from a port where the presence of plague is even sus-

In domestic ports suspected vessels are placed in quarantine in anchorage sufficiently remote from the nearest land or other vessels to prevent the escape of rats by swimming. In case of mere suspicion that a vessel is infected all the passengers, excepting those in the first cabin, shall be bathed and body and clothing disinfected before landing. Baggage is also subject to

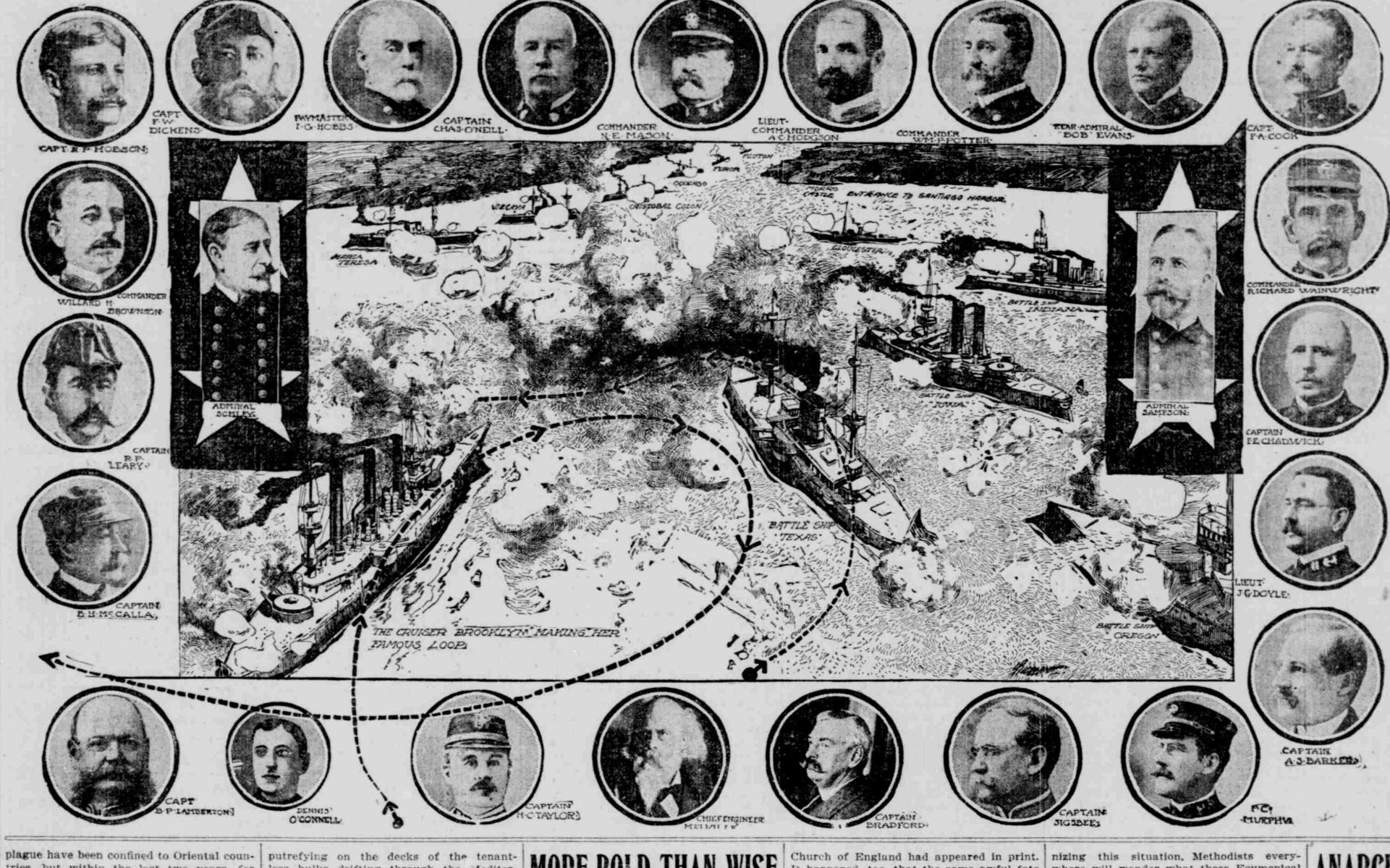
disinfection. DISINFECTING SHIPS.

Where a vessel is really infected with the plague there is a preliminary disinfection of all accessible parts with sulphur dioxide. Escaping rats must be killed. All water tanks must be emptied and disinfected by steam or a 10 per cent. solution of potassium permanganate before refilling, Nothing shall be thrown overboard, not even the deck sweepings. Such refuse shall

Iron vessels with cargo are cleansed by twenty-four hours' exposure to sulphur dioxide. Liquefled sulphur dioxide may be used in the disinfecting of cargoes, holds and living apartments. Where the vessel is without cargo the hold must be thoroughly washed with a solution of bichloride surfaces by means of a hose or by the use of sulphur dioxide. The treatment of wooden vessels is about the same as that of those of iron-the difference being that the exposure of the hold to sulphur dioxide must precede the washing with bichloride, and this exposure must be forty-eight 5 per cent. strength sulphur dioxide is obtextiles, and even extends to both solid or water bailast, which must be changed or vermin shall be gathered up and burned,

ly disinfected. are segregated in small groups. Each male and female is required to strip and submit to a thorough examination of all glandular | cous membranes and beneath the skin, | dead rats were removed. Hence the great | regions for symptoms of the disease. The people detained shall be inspected by the physician twice daily, and no intercourse wrapped without preliminary washing in a sengers on board a suspected vessel are de- high rate of mortality in the original coun-The measures are drastic, causing | sanitary conditions. financial loss to ship owners and great inare necessary because of the terrible na- northern Africa, China and nearly the does not attack purely herbivorous animals he apprised both the Archbishop of Can- three distinct and more or less competing ture of the plague. It is more to be dread- whole of Europe in the fourteenth cen- -horses, oxen, sheep, goats and rabbits, terbury and the Bishop of London of the bodies of colored Methodists. ed than smallpox, yellow fever or the chol- tury. Justus F. C. Hecker calculates that Rats die in large numbers, and generally approach of this great Methodist situation, from talk will not help much, and that, on the glory rather than pelf. Whether the Freiera. It is as apt to affect a community in 25,000,000 persons-one-fourth the population this phenomenon is observed in advance of ing, and suggested that they extend a an economic and moral standpoint, is even other hand, injudicious talk, which is not heit in New York, the Pemsta (Secret winter as in summer, and sometimes seems of Europe-died during this awful epidemic. the appearance of the plague among human suitable welcome to it. to defy all known measures of suppression. During the same period China lost 13,000,- beings. The cause of their infection is still There is a mysteriousness about it that | 000 and unnumbered millions perished in a subject of discussion. A common belief terrorizes the people and renders them Africa. Says one writer: "These numbers in Oriental countries is that rats contract more susceptible to its attack. Once start- appeal to the imagination. Death was the disease from miasmatic emanations ed, there is no telling where it will end. everywhere. All animat life was threatened. from the soil, but this has never been For that reason France, Germany, Eng- Rivers were filled with corpses for which scientifically demonstrated, and is prob- op, not for a moment smelling the adver- state church, is divided into seven dis- the straggling hosts of British Methodism copies see the light in which the editor land, Japan and other countries are taking none dared perform the rites of burial. In ably incorrect. An authority explains that tising mouse, which was so obvious to the tinct bodies, each of them seeking a foot- there is a feeling that something radical doesn't acknowledge the receipt of volunspecial precaution to keep the plague from other places they were cast by thousands rats have their shouts about an inch above getting a foothold. Therefore, quarantine into huge pits made for their reception. the floors of houses, and are more liable ism, sent his greeting to the conference can be gotten, in spite of what the others influence and a better denominational fund, etc. After the paper's needs are satregulations similar to those in force in the Death was on the sea, too, as on the land, to breathe plague-infected dust than are through the medium which first offered may be doing, and notwithstanding the standing.

ber of the foreign countries.



the first time in the history of the world, ranean, the Black and the North seas." tunity to spread extensively. In January heavens, rising in the east and descending and February, 1901, a commission appointed | upon Italy." for the investigation of reputed cases of In the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth thorough examination and found thirty-one | merous destructive epidemics of the plague. cases of death from that cause in China- In one year-1466-Europe lost 40,000 people. ist in Chinatown, although vigorous re- Venice lost 70,000. In 1656 the plague raged ship with a case of the plague on board 1665. In the latter year, 68,000 died, while

antine regulations in New York harbor. fident the sanitary conditions of the United | ence is given in the "Decameron" of Boc-States would effectually forestall the spread | caccio and in Lord Lytton's "Rienzi." of the plague in this country, others who have studied the subject hold a contrary it would spread and run like a prairie fire. can be fully appreciated only in the light equal to the whole adult population. It

"black death"-and has existed in Africa,

THE SYMPTOMS. The symptoms and results are about the

same everywhere. Usually, within four days after exposure, the disease makes its hours in vessels without cargo, or if only complains of high fever, a swelling of one out with old-time virulence in Tonkin and count of his shortcomings. This they He was under the impression, seemingly tainable, the exposure must be seventy-two delirium early in the attack, though sel- Bombay, Kurrachee, Poonah and British hours. The cleansing process includes bed- dom violent. In fatal cases death usually India. It threatens to make its periodical ding, hangings, carpets, clothing and all occurs at the height of the disease between | pilgrimage to the other parts of the world, the second and eighth day, frequently scattering death in all directions. within forty-eight hours. The glands most disinfected. The remains of all rats and commonly affected are those of the thigh and groin, next of the axilla, and someand the places where gathered subsequent- times those of the neck. The swollen gland hope that they will be able to control the The treatment of crew and passengers is unless death intervenes after five or six that the disease is transmitted by rats equally exacting. All sick are placed in a days the gland may soften and be filled which infect ships sometimes in large numhospital and suspects are isolated. Others | with pus. In many cases of the severer | bers. Dr. Wyman notes an instance here, then there are hemorrhages from the mu- gated, sixteen ordinary deck buckets of press is constantly teaching lessons to the will be allowed between the different single gland being affected. All who take the religious pilgrimages so common in groups while in quarantine. In case of the disease do not die. The death rate India. Pilgrims from infected districts sheet and saturated with a solution of cent.; Indians, 77; Japanese, 60; Kurasians. The disease proceeds from place to place

tries, but within the last two years, for less hulks-drifting through the Mediterplague discovered on vessels from that it has made its appearance on the American This disastrous plague is supposed to continent. In October, 1899, the plague broke | have originated in China. In that country, out in Santos, Brazil. There is some doubt in 1333-48, there was great mortality from were taken to prevent the spread of the as to where it came from. It is supposed droughts, famines, floods and earthquakes THE METHODIST ECUMENICAL AND to have been brought from Oporto, Portu- which swallowed mountains and from loeign countries the supreme importance of gar, although it may have been transmitted custs. Europe manifested sympathy with from Rangoon by a rice laden ship or by a | the changes which affected the East. The ship from Tamatave, Mozambique. In July order of the seasons seemed at various and September preceding the discovery of times to be inverted; storms of thunder the plague there was an unexplained and lightning were frequent in the great mortality among the rats in Santos, dead of winter, and there occurred great From Santos the disease extended to Sao earthquakes and eruptions of volcanoes permit rats to come on board. Passengers | Paulo. In the following November the Brit- supposed to be extinct. The theory of sciish steamship J. W. Taylor, from Santos, entists is that this great tellurian activity, arrived in New York with two cases of bu- accompanied by the decomposition of vast man at sea from the same disease. The brutes and locusts, produced some change quarantine regulations were enforced and in the atmosphere unfavorable to life. Some fortunately no spread of the disease oc- writers, speaking of the progress of the curred. In the latter part of 1899 the plague | plague from the east to the west, say | GROWING SENTIMENT FAVORING REmade its appearance in Honolulu, where it | that the impure air was actually visible as had been previously introduced, but had it approached with its burden of death: "A been suppressed before it had an oppor- | dense and awful fog was 'seen in the

> the plague in San Francisco made a and eighteenth centuries there were nutown. The disease is still supposed to ex- In 1572 50,000 died in Lyons, and in 1576 pressive measures have been introduced to in Naples, carrying off 300,000 in a period of stamp it out. During the past summer one | five months. London was visited in 1664 and was subjected to the full force of the quar- two-thirds of the population of 460,000 are supposed to have fied to escape contagion. Although Surgeon General Wyman is con- A vivid description of the plague in Flor-

> During the nineteenth century the plague receded toward the East-its native lairopinion. They contend that once under way although early in the century it appeared in Italy for the last time. In Cairo in 1835 The determined international warfare there was an epidemic of extreme severity, that is being waged against this pestilence | during which there died a number of people of the havoc wrought by the black death | appeared in Malmatia in 1843 and 1844. Since | Mesopotamia, Russia, Caspian sea, Afghanon the banks of the Volga.

Toward the close of the nineteenth century it began to seem improbable that there offending archbishop, and they promised in it was thought, for an explicit reply. So would be any more extensive epidemics of appearance in the individual. The patient the plague, when in 1893 the disease broke did friends by writing to him a full acor more of the lymphatic glands and has Hong-Kong, and within a short time in

MEDICAL DISCOVERIES. Within recent years medical men have made some discoveries which cause them to quickly attains the size of a hen's egg, and plague hereafter. One, for instance, is type the bubo has not time to form, and after a steamer of 3,500 tons had been fumiwhich give a dark appearance to portions of | need of killing them off the moment the the skin and suggest the name "black presence of the plague is suspected. Andeath." Sometimes patients die without a other cause of the spread of the plague is

THE PRIMATE OF ENGLAND.

Refusal to Hear Read a Message of Brotherly Greeting from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

bonic plague on board and having lost one organic masses, myriads of bodies of men, PART PLAYED BY AN EDITOR

UNION OF METHODISTS.

Attitude of the Conference Toward Biblical Criticism - Noted Men Who Were Not in Attendance.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, Sept. 17 .- Very early in the fortnight of its proceedings the great Methodist conference, which closes to-day, did a very bold thing. By some its action in this matter has been thought more bold than wise. It refused to have read a message of kindly greeting from the Archbishop of Canterbury, the primate of the in times past. It is known by several 1850 the disease has oscillated, now east and of its high officials. The American delenames-bubonic plague, pestis bubonica, now west, between the Red sea and the gates very properly took the ground that Wesley. He also told them how much he Methodism have become one. lavantine, Oriental and black plague and Pacific-in China, India, Arabia, Persia, the summary interment of that kind mes- regretted the circumstances which had sage was no funeral of theirs, and left the Asia and Europe as far back as history istan and Tripoli. The last outbreak of arrangements to leading Englishmen like body, and concluded with the warm hope plauge on European soil was in 1878 and 1879, Dr. T. Bowman Stephenson and the vener- that finally and before long there would able Dr. J. H. Rigg. These gentlemen | be a reunion under the old banner of Anboth claimed to be personal friends of the glicanism. Expressions of this kind called, this instance to act the part of really can- the bishop was informed in substance that promptly did, with results which seemed entirely satisfactory to themselves, but which hardly left a satisfactory impression upon the conference or the general

nitary was read to the conference at last. and in precisely the form in which it came from him at first. The form, in fact, was | Anglican authorities had acknowledged the as unobjectionable and as cordial as the | validity of Metholist ordinations and sacmost exacting could have desired. The ground of complaint was against the medium used in conveying it. The medium was an enterprising London editor. The pulpit, and often unfortunately, as in this thought that it has been caught napping. It is very likely that, excepting for the MEANT NO DISCOURTESY.

Heretofore the ravages of the bubonic of ships without crews-the crews dead and (CONTINUED ON PAGE 14, COL. 5.) to Methodism from the primate of the churches to make both ends meet. Recog- (CONTINUED ON PAGE 14, COL. 5.)

former, for the archbishop's greeting was which has just closed? read in open conference only after Drs.

The Bishop of London's message, besides being technically in better form than that up-to-date prelate, not much over forty, is his zeal was not according to knoweldge. that the followers of Wesley were chiefly embraced within the Weslevanism of Great Britain, whereas the bulk of this great host, he was informed, was in the Methodism of the United States, and as to all or The message from this great church dig- any part of them consenting to be absorbed into the Church of England that was a question which, until the proper

raments, Methodists themselves could not even consider. SOMETHING MORE DESIRABLE. Far more practicable and infinitely more desirable than the reuniting of Methodism with the Anglican Church is the recase, the pulpit is less benefited by such | union of Methodists among themselves. instruction than it is chagrined at the In America there is the great division between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South. It thoughtfulness of this editor, the Arch- originated in 1844 on the question of slavdeath from plague on board a vessel in varies with different nationalities. The of- visit the shrines which are also visited by bishop of Canterbury would have left this ery, and it continues to this day, with quarantine the body is either cremated or ficial reports of the epidemic in Hong-Kong people from noninfected districts, who car- world-gathering of Methodists, held under the result that in foreign mission fields in 1894 show as follows: Chinese, 93.4 per ry the germs of the disease back with them. | the shadow of his own palace, without a and in many localities at home there is word of recognition, for he is an extreme- overlapping, friction, waste, a struggle to bichloride of mercury and surrounded in a 100; Europeans, 18.2. The small relative per- by leaps and bounds, often skipping large by leaps and bounds are large by leaps and bounds. coffin by twice he body weight of caustic centage of deaths among Europeans is at- intermediate districts, but usually following ing his attention, and naturally, being at ordinary carnal mind as to which Methodlime and buried. Thus everything about tributed to European blood and stamina the beaten tracks of commerce. A source the ripe age of eighty-two, is not so alert ism is which and which the other. Also the vessel and persons on board is ther- and to the early treatment and confidence of great danger is the existence of the as a younger man would be to outside with the result that work is done in many oughly cleansed and all refuse buried. Pas- in the European medical attendant. The "ambulant" form of the disease. Its early happenings. One of the London editors cases as much for the glory of two rival manisfestations are so mild that it may not | considered this, and, in the interest of re- forms of Methodism as for the glory of | tained not less than fifteen days, and in tries is said to be due to the half-starved be detected, but it may suddenly acquire ligious amity, with, perhaps, an eye also God. This reference to the greatest of the sickness the time may be even | condition of the inhabitants and lack of | virulence and quickly infect others long | upon the interests of his paper, which was | American divisions doesn't take into acafter exposure. Not only do rats transmit surely justifiable in a world of such mixed | count that there are likewise a number It is this pestilence that prevailed the plague, but it affects mice, snakes, motives, he jogged the archiepiscopal of smaller Methodist bodies, like the Methconvenience to the persons on board, but throughout Armenia, Asia Minor, Egypt, beetles, bugs, flies, dogs and jackals. It memory upon the subject. In other words, odist Protestant Church, nor that there are

worse, for Methodists here do not aggre- at all an unknown quantity in Ecumenical Print) in Crakow, or Prince Kropotkin's gate, all told, more than about a million | Conferences, might impede the cause in- Paris Revolt-the editorial and local col-One can only wonder why some of the and a half of communicants, and even this stead of helping it. But on the English umns are always interspersed by appeals English Methodist preachers had not small number, instead of presenting a side there has been a decided inclination for cash. And not vainly, either, As the thought to do this. But the editor got united front against the hords of evil and to keep this subject well to the front, the files of the Anarchist press in the possessahead of these brethren, and the archbish- the overshadowing influence of a mighty speeches clearly showing that amongst sion of the Paris police show, very tew senses of leading men in British Method- hold in the cities and towns wherever it ought to be done soon to give them greater tary contributions to the printing fund, ink United States have been adopted by a num- The imagination is quickened to the reali- human beings. Fleas are supposed to itself, the result being that before the confusion of the popular mind and the rezation of the terrible mortality by accounts transmit the disease from rats to men. It conference received it this kindly message sultant struggle of a multiplicity of small bates of this conference has been that arrested for agitating the cause left a

It happened, too, that the same awful fate | where will wonder what these Ecumenical overtook the Bishop of London's message. Methodist Conferences, in which representa-But this, in a mere technicality, differed tives of all the Methodisms come together, from that of the Archbishop of Canter- the third of which has just closed, have bury. The archbishop had sent a message | done to improve it. It was unquestionably to the editor asking him to convey the the hope of those who originated these same to the conference, and had not him- gatherings that they would not merely proself directly addressed it to that body, mote a truer fraternity between the diwhereas the younger and more wide-awake | vided followers of Wesley, but would bishop, though using the editorial medium | eventually bring them into practical as fully as the other, had still made his union. Naturally, therefore, the question greeting a distinctly personal one by ad- arises, what is the prospect for such a Police Authorities Keep Close Watch dressing it, in care of the editor, to the union? Have the three Ecumenical Conpresident of the Ecumenical Methodist ferences done anything to advance this Conference. This secured to the latter an | cause, and in particular, what has been earlier hearing than was accorded to the done toward this end by the conference

In response to these live queries it Rigg and Stephenson had performed their | must be gratefully admitted that since the confessional office of bringing this great first Ecumenical, twenty years ago, the ecclesiastical dignitary to a due state of feeling of fellowship has made rapid penitence. What the archbishop said in strides. So far has this gone in England reply to the Rigg-Stephenson admonition that there is now in existence a standing was that he meant no discourtesy; he was committee on concerted action, made up a very busy man, and he hoped they of representatives from all the branches would excuse him. But nobody, from the of Methodism on this side, some of whom, cordial and generous tone of his message, a quarter of a century ago, were scarcely could have suspected him of any discourte- on speaking terms with each other. In sy, and after the incident had closed it be- America, too, there has been a marked came a serious question on both sides of growth of goodwill and of mutual co-operthe conference whether this bringing to ation between the Methodist Churches his knees upon a mere technical lapse of North and South, while amongst the nethe primate of the Church of England gro churches there has been an interhad not been an eggregious Methodist change of communications-at least that Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. of the Archbishop of Canterbury, was long- ward union, showing itself first, as is ian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch and Czech er and more effusive. The wiry, nervous, only natural, in countries where the di- publications, all of which are kept on file by aggressive, warm-hearted and altogether | vided bodies of this sect, being small, feel | the authorities: most keenly that division is a source of French-La Revolte, Paris; Le Pere Pel-Church of England. This act was all the in office for business. One of his ambi- weakness. In Ireland Methodism became nard, Paris; La Lutte Pour la Vie, Paris; bolder, whatever may be said of the wis- tions is the unification of Protestant a unit twenty-three years ago. This was La Revue Libertaire (formerly Revue Andom of it, because it was solely the act christendom. He would especially like all just prior to the first Ecumenical Confer- archiste), Paris; Harmonie, Marseilles; of the delegates from this side of the who have seceded from the Church of ence, and very significant is it that just La Agitateur, Marseilles; Le Tocsin, Lon-Atlantic, who have usually been suspected | England to come back to that fold. John | after that first Ecumenical there was a | don; La Societe Nouvelle, Brussels; Le of toadying to the church rather than de- Wesley remained a churchman to his happy fusing into one of the four or five Libertaire, Brussels; Le XX Siecle, Brusfying it or treating with discourtesy any death. Of this fact the bishop reminded Methodisms of Canada. More recently still sels; L'Avenir, Geneva; Le Reveil des Min-

METHODIST UNION. peting Methodist Churches is distinctly Friend, London (Hebrew type.) traced, by those who brought it about, to what was said on Methodist union at the Washington Ecumenical ten years ago. So that only is Methodist union in the air through the breezes of fraternity and good sense which have been raised and fanned at the great gatherings in which Methodists of every name have come together for friendly discussion. Alike from Ireland, from Canada and from Australasia does the testimony come that this it was practically undertaken as it had threatened to be when it was merely up about the great requisite, we are told, Umano, San Paolo, Brazil; Lavoriamo, was that good principle should take the Buenos Ayres. place of blind prejudice and a conciliatory spirit supplant pigheadedness. It is triumphantly affirmed, too, that in neither of | La Revancha, Reus; El Rebelde, Saragossa; the British colonies where Methodist union | La Conquista de Fan, Barcelona; La Conhas gone into effect has there been any re- troversia, Valencia; El Opeimido, Algeciras; sultant friction, and that in all of them El Oprimido, Banos, Chile; El Persequido, the gain in Methodist progress and influence has exceeded expectations.

said upon this subject by delegates from Methodism in the Western Hemisphere," held, Nieuwer Amstel. vor of federation between North and (Secret Printing Office.) South, and one also looking toward the the way, is in great vogue over here, as or group of Anarchists being scheduled, the colored delegates in general are, and whose episcopal proportions and dignity have earned for him from the press the ganization, its various publications have English prefix of Right Reverend, Beyond one thing in common-organized howl for these bare allusions to the subject, scarce- funds. There never was an Anarchist paly anything has been said from the Amer- per that paid expenses, even though conican side, the feeling evidently being that | tributors and typesetters usually work for

A personality greatly missed in the de- | brothers in distress. "Comrades So-and-so

COMPLETE REVIEW OF THE EVIL BY SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS.

of Anarchist Groups and Make a

Study of Their Newspapers.

ALWAYS HOWLING FOR MONEY

CONNECTION BETWEEN AMERICAN AND ITALIAN "REDS."

Kropotkin and His Less Distinguished Associates Now Remaining in

much-looking toward organic unity. One | PARIS, Sept. 23 .- Here is the Paris police must recognize, too, that in world-wide president's list of Anarchist papers the Methodism there is a distinct trend to- world over, including French, German, Ital-

Discreet Retirement.

English-Freedom, London; The Commonweal, London; The Torch, London; Liberty.

German-Der Socialis .. Berlin; Die Zukunft, Wien; Allgemeine Zeitung, Salzturg; Neues Leben, Berlin; Der Lumpenproletarier, London; Die Autonomie, London: Die Brandfackel, New York; Der Anarchist, New York; Freiheit, New York; Freie Arbeiter Stimme (Hebrew type), New York: Vorbote, Chicago; Der Arme Teufel,

Detroit. Italian-Sampre Avantil, Livorno; B'Ordine, Turin; L'Uguaglianza Sociale, Marsala; Il Riscatto, Messina; La Favilla, Mantua: Il Paris, Pisa: Il Pensiero, Chieti: La Propaganda, Imola; L'Articolo 248, Aucona; Il Grido degli Oppressi, New York; for academical discussion. To bring it La Riscossa, Buenos Ayres; L'Asino

> Spanish - El Productor, Barcelona; La Anarchia, Madrid; El Corsario, La Corona; Buenos Ayres; El Despertar, New York.

Spanish and Italian-Demoliamo, Santa In the conference just closed little was | Fe; E! Derecho a la Vida, Montevideo, Dutch - De Anarchist, Kralingen; De America. Dr. J. F. Goucher hinted, in his Roode Duivel, Amsterdam; Anarchistischadmirable paper on "The Condition of Kommunistisch Weekblad, Licht en Waar-

that there was a movement, which he | Czech-Volne Listy, Wien; Volne Listy, hoped would become a groundswell, in fa- | New York; Pemsta Geheime Druckerei

All these papers are read though by exunion of colored Methodists, and this al- pert linguists in the employment of the lusion was afterward re-echoed, with many | police as soon as they appear, and their oratorical flourishes, by an episcopate of contents are carefully registered, the movethe African race, Bishop Derrick, who, by | ments, propaganda, etc., of each Anarchist

> ALWAYS HOWLING FOR MONEY. While anarchy disclaims any and all orisfied the editor turns his attention to